bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues, or H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH2.

23. A method according to claim 1 wherein the somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is

5 H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH₂,

 $H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2$,

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH2,

or

10

24. A method according to claim 8 wherein the somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is

 $H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2$,

15 $H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2$,

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH₂,

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH,

or

20

25. A method according to claim 13 wherein the somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is $\label{eq:H-Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH}_2 \ ,$

10

12

Examples of SSTR-5 selective somatostatin agonists include, but are not limited to, the following somatostatin analogs which are disclosed in the abovecited references:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH₂ (BIM-23268);
H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH₂ (BIM-23052);
H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH₂ (BIM-23284);
H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH₂ (BIM-23295);
H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH₂ (BIM-23313);

Note that for all somatostatin agonists described

herein, each amino acid residue represents the structure
of -NH-C(R)H-CO-, in which R is the side chain (e.g., CH₃
for Ala). Lines between amino acid residues represent
peptide bonds which join the amino acids. Also, where
the amino acid residue is optically active, it is the L
form configuration that is intended unless D-form is
expressly designated. A disulfide bond (e.g., a
disulfide bridge) exists between the two free thiols of
the Cys residues; however, it is not shown.

25 Synthesis of somatostatin agonists

The methods for synthesizing somatostatin agonists is well documented and are within the ability of a person of ordinary skill in the art.